

# Mouse Fc gamma RIII (CD16) Antibody

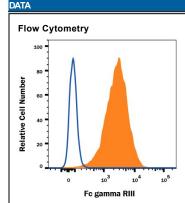
Monoclonal Rat IgG<sub>2A</sub> Clone # 275003 Catalog Number: MAB19601

DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Fcy RIIIA/B (CD16) in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Fcrl3/CD16-2, rmFcy RIA or rhFcy RIIA is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG <sub>2A</sub> Clone # 275003
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Fcγ RIII Ala31-Thr215 Accession # Q5D5J5
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

### **APPLICATIONS**

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Sample
	Concentration
Flow Cytometry	0.25 μg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.



Detection of Fc gamma RIII (CD16) in RAW 264.7 Mouse Cell Line by Flow Cytometry. RAW 264.7 mouse monocyte/macrophage cell line was stained with Rat Anti-Mouse Fc gamma RIII (CD16) Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB19601, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # MAB006, open histogram), followed by Phycoerythrin-conjugated Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # F0105B).

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

\*Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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#### BACKGROUND

Receptors for the Fc region of IgG (Fc  $\gamma$  Rs) are members of the Ig superfamily that function in the activation or inhibition of immune responses such as degranulation, phagocytosis, ADCC (antibody-dependent cellular toxicity), cytokine release, and B cell proliferation (1-3). The Fc  $\gamma$  Rs have been divided into three classes based on close relationships in their extracellular domains; these groups are designated Fc  $\gamma$  RI (also known as CD64), Fc  $\gamma$  RII (CD32), and Fc  $\gamma$  RIII (CD16). Each group may be encoded by multiple genes and exist in different isoforms depending on species and cell type. The CD64 proteins are high affinity receptors (~10^-8-10^-9 M) capable of binding monomeric IgG, whereas the CD16 and CD32 proteins bind IgG with lower affinities (~10^-6-10^-7 M) only recognizing IgG aggregates surrounding multivalent antigens (1, 4). Fc  $\gamma$  Rs that deliver an activating signal either have an intrinsic immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) within their cytoplasmic domains or associate with one of the ITAM-bearing adapter subunits, Fc R $\gamma$  or  $\zeta$  (3, 5). The only inhibitory member in human and mouse, Fc  $\gamma$  RIIb, has an intrinsic cytoplasmic immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM). The coordinated functioning of activating and inhibitory receptors is necessary for successful initiation, amplification, and termination of immune responses (5). Mouse CD16 is encoded by a single gene. The protein product is a type I transmembrane protein having two extracellular Ig-like domains. It is expressed on a variety of myeloid and lymphoid cells (4) and associates with Fc R $\gamma$  to deliver an activating signal upon ligand binding (5). Mouse CD32 is closely related to mouse CD16 throughout its extracellular domain (95% amino acid sequence identity), but has a divergent cytoplasmic domain and functions as an inhibitory receptor. Together these proteins constitute an activating/inhibiting receptor pair to regulate immune responses (5).

#### References:

- 1. van de Winkel, J. and P. Capes (1993) Immunol. Today 14:215.
- 2. Raghaven, M. and P. Bjorkman (1996) Annu. Rev. Cell Dev. Biol. 12:181.
- 3. Ravetch, J. and S. Bolland (2001) Annu. Rev. Immunol. 19:275.
- Takai, T. (2002) Nature Rev. Immunol. 2:580.
- 5. Ravetch, J. and L. Lanier (2000) Science 290:84.